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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS

1946

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Health of Clayton-le-Moors

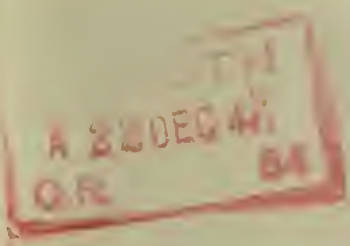
by

Dr. T.S. HALL,

and

J. H. BRIDGE

Sanitary Inspector.





1.

Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Clayton-le-Moors.

December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CLAYTON-le-MOORS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Medical Officer's Report on the Health of the Urban District for the year 1946.

The statistics are adequately satisfactory.

It is pleasing to have no puerperal mortality to record. Our Infantile Mortality Rate (or number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) at 48 is about the same as for the rest of the United Kingdom. Where the population is a small one and the total number of such deaths in a year is small correspondingly, one cannot draw any very certain inferences from such statistics. Investigation of the deaths in 1946 of Infants under 1 year of age show them to have been caused by factors for which, in the present state of our knowledge, we know no remedy. It behoves us all to try to improve this figure, often regarded as the most important single index of a community's health-consciousness, and to see that no carelessness allows infant life to be endangered.

In truth, of course, this is much more easy to recommend than to effect, as those interested in Child Welfare cannot constantly

picket the homes of the few "problem families" well known to social workers and Officials of all sorts, as liable to be careless of their childrens' welfare, or even of the safety of their lives. You will remember that I wrote in very frank terms on this subject in my Annual Report for 1945. It is with regret that I have to report only limited progress and improvement. One family, the worst indeed, was brought to book, the children removed and the mother given a short term of imprisonment, and refused further custody of the children. The fact that the infant in the case died in hospital after its removal shows that the fears I had long felt for its safety were only too well justified. I can think of three or four other families where carelessness or worse is the rule, and where visits usually reveal conditions unsatisfactory and yet scarcely criminal. However convinced in one's own mind that children ought to be better cared for, one has always to remember extenuating circumstances which are sure to be pleaded, often with justification. Perhaps the most difficult factor is where parents are themselves lacking in intelligence, or (apparently) in the capacity to do better.

Other work must be got on with, but one moral which seems to emerge is that the assumption that "all men are equal" may be unwarranted. Planners on a wholesale scale would do well to recall that a few careless families can cause much trouble that the individual contribution of such careless parents to social ills may prevent even such measures as the National Health Service and National Insurance Acts due to come

into operation in July, 1948, from producing Social Perfection.

Our Diphtheria Immunisation figures are agreeably high, notably the percentage of 72 safe-guarded children over 5 and under 15. It is to be noted that the figure of 63 for those under 5, is better than it looks, in that immunisation is not recommended under the age of six months and is not always completed before the end of the first year. Any parent desiring to have children immunised should enquire at the Welfare Centre, Town Hall any Thursday afternoon, or from the Council Offices at any time, and the service will then be arranged without delay.

I would like more attention to be given to our comparatively small number of milk producing establishments. In my opinion and considering how few there are, inspections should take place not less often than once a month, and sampling for Bacteriological examination not less often than once a quarter until three consecutive satisfactory reports of inspections have been recorded for each premises. When this has been achieved the situation could be reviewed and less frequent visits might suffice, but the Council cannot disclaim responsibility for seeing that milk from within its boundaries is clean and produced under satisfactory conditions; and it would be well to be able to show proof of our interest in the form of regular records. From experience elsewhere than in Clayton-le-Moors I can attest that regular visits of inspection themselves seem to produce a remarkable improvement in all cases, and to prevent milk producers committing undetected offences (sometimes serious) against the Code of Clean Milk Production Care to which the National and Local Authorities expect them to conform.

To your Council's Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J.H. Bridge, M.R.San.I., and to his clerical assistants my thanks are due for the work of the usual sterling character which they maintained throughout the year; and likewise to the Clerk of the Council, the Surveyor and all other Officials who have given me generous support at all times.

To you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, the sincere thanks of this Department are given for the courtesy and help you have afforded to the Health Staff, and for the interest you have always shown in matters relative to the Public Health in the District.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T.S. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres.....	1060
Population - Census 1931.....	7203
Resident Population (mid 1946).....	6607
No. of inhabited houses - census 1931.....	2101
No. of inhabited houses - 1946.....	2225
Rateable value.....	£41436
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	8255

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female
Live (Legitimate	120	69	51
Births (Illegitimate	5	3	2
(Total	125	72	53
Still Births	8	4	4
Deaths	101	54	47
Deaths of infants			
under 1 year of age	6	5	1

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population.....	18.9
Gross death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population.....	15.2
Death-rate from tuberculosis of respiratory system per 1,000 of estimated population.....	0.30
Death-rate from cancer per 1,000 of estimated population.....	2.42
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	Nil
Rate of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.....	43

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.....	Nil
Other maternal causes.....	Nil

Causes of Deaths during 1946.	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	—	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis..	1	—	1
Influenza.....	1	—	1
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesoph:(M). Uterus (F).....	1	—	1
Cancer of stomach duodenum...	1	2	3
Cancer of breast.....	—	2	2
Cancer of all other sites....	7	3	10
Diabetes.....	—	—	—
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	3	7
Heart Diseases.....	16	20	36
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	1	—	1
Bronchitis.....	6	1	7
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Other respiratory diseases,..	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1	—	1
Other digestive diseases....	1	2	3
Nephritis.....	1	—	1
Premature birth.....	2	1	3
Congenital malformations birth injuries (infant).....	1	—	1
Suicide.....	1	1	2
Road traffic accidents.....	1	—	1
Other violent causes.....	—	4	4
Other causes.....	5	4	9
	54	47	101

	Deaths
Cancer (all ages).....	16
Measles (all ages).....	Nil
Whooping cough (all ages).....	Nil
Diphtheria (under 2 years of age).....	Nil



Birth-rates, Civilian death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1946. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:				
Live Births	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5
Still " "	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54
Deaths				
All Causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 year of age	43	46	37	41
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42
Whooping cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75
(a) Rates per 1,000 total births (Live & Still)				
<u>Notifications:</u>				
Puerperal Fever )				1.62
Puerperal )				
Pyrexia )	8.50	10.35	7.63	9.68
(b)				
<u>Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-</u>				
No. 140 - Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 - Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 - Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other,	
0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06	
Abortion:- Mortality per million women aged 15-45 - England and Wales:-				
No. 140 With Sepsis		No. 141 Without Sepsis		
		5		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREAAmbulance Facilities.

The ambulance of the Darwen Corporation is used to convey patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Darwen.

Nursing.

The Accrington District Nursing Association provides home nursing in Clayton-le-Moors.

There have been very few applications for Home Help and no applications to be registered under the Home Help Scheme have been received.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

This service is administered by the Lancashire County Council. Infant Welfare Clinics were continued weekly and Ante and Post-Natal Clinics monthly. The help of the ladies of the voluntary committee at the Infant Welfare Clinic is again gratefully acknowledged.

School Medical Inspection.

The school medical service is provided by the County Council. Medical Inspection was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health as Divisional School Medical Officer.

The School Clinics continued as usual at Rishton comprising Minor Ailments, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics.

Immunisation Clinics are held regularly at the Welfare Centre. This is again meeting with a great response; the injections are given by the Medical Officer of Health.

Hospitals.

No hospitals or Registered Nursing Homes existed within the Urban District.

Health Education.

The services outlined above are available to all and are, generally speaking, well used. Efforts are made to secure a wider use of the Health Services by the personal recommendation of the Medical Officer, Health Visitors, School Teachers and others. Posters are exhibited at the Town Hall, Welfare Centre, Clinics and in the Schools.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWater Supply.

The Accrington District Gas and Water Board undertake this Service and make the necessary tests of the quality of the water. The supply was constant and sufficient and as every house is served, no extension of piped supplies has been required.

Drainage and Sewage.

This service is undertaken by the Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Joint Sewerage Board, and extends to all premises save a few isolated farms. Periodical testing and flushing was carried out.

Scavenging is carried out by the Health Department of the Local Authority.

Further details regarding Sanitary circumstances, Housing and Inspection and Supervision of Food, are contained in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year and the number of deaths from the disease which occurred in the various age groups.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years:								
0.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
5.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
35.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5 9	4	3 4	1	- 1	1	1 2	1

The Tuberculosis Service for the area is administered by the County Council and one of their principal dispensaries is only a few yards outside the boundary of the Urban District.

This Dispensary is constantly open with a full clerical and health visiting staff. One consultant and one other Tuberculosis Officer of the County Council attend several times a week to see patients recommended for consultation.



by local practitioners or cases found by the Medical Officer in course of routine work in schools, ante-natal or welfare clinics.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

The table below shows the number of cases of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis during the year.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases all ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—
Total	2	1	—	3

There was no minor epidemic of any infectious disease during the year.

The Local Authority has now contracted with the Borough of Darwen to admit infectious cases to their Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No case of Diphtheria was reported during the year.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1945, 73 children in Clayton-le-Moors were immunised against diphtheria.



The table below indicates the number of children immunised in 1946 in the various age groups.

Ages - Years	No. of children completely immunised.	No. of children who ceased to attend before completion of course
Under 1	5	-
1	81	-
2	6	-
3	8	-
4	2	-
5	-	-
6	-	-
7	1	-
8	-	-
9	1	-
10	-	-
11	-	-
12	-	-
13	-	-
14	-	-
Total	104	Nil.

102 being pre-school children and 2 school children.

Number of children who failed to complete course - Nil.

Number of booster injections - 6 school children.

Immunisation state of the child population  
as at 31st. December, 1946:-

	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 and under 15 years of age	Total under 15 years of age
No. of children protected by artificial immunisation - i.e. up to 31 Dec. 1946.	285	542	827
The percentage of the number so protected bear to the total number of children in the age group.	63%	72%	67%

The prophylactic used for immunisation was A.P.T.; two injections being given with an interval of 4 weeks being allowed between the first and second injections.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
OF THE  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT  
BY  
J. H. BRIDGE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR



Sanitary Inspections.

The number of premises visited during 1946 was 225.

From these visits 316 nuisances and defects were noted and 283 were remedied.

11 statutory and 186 informal notices were issued.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of houses using:-

Fresh Water Closets (connected to sewers).....	558
Waste Water Closets (estimated).....	1658
Pail Closet System.....	7
Privy Midden System.....	2
Total number of inhabited houses	<u>2225</u>

204 blocked drains in connection with slop-water closets were opened.

During the year 15 waste-water closets were converted to fresh water closets.

Ashpit Accommodation.

There are 2220 moveable ashbins.

Since July, 1946, the collection of household refuse and street scavenging has been supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

The tipping is controlled, the tip being situated at Butterworth's Hole.

Work done by the Surveyor's Department up to June, 1946 and by the Health Department from July, 1946.

Ashpits emptied.....	14
Ashpails emptied.....	115280
Privy pails.....	104
Loads of house refuse removed to tips....	1022
Horse carts of street sweepings removed to tips.....	36
Hand carts of street sweepings removed to tips.....	1955
Loads of Gully Refuse removed to tips..	195
Houses fumigated.....	4
Blocked drains and W.O.'s opened.....	204
New houses certified as fit for human habitation.....	Nil

Details of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	<u>approx. value</u>					
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Paper.....	40	14	2	233	15	0
Textiles.....	3	9	0	23	15	0
Kitchen Waste.....	47	11	3	31	4	0
Bottles and Jars...		12	0	6	0	0
Copper		1	2	3	10	0
	92	8	3	£298	4	0

Shops Act, 1934.

156 shops were inspected under the above Act and no infringement of the Act was observed.



Eradication of Bedbugs.

The number of houses found to be infested were:-

Council Houses.....Nil  
Other Houses..... 1.

The disinfestation has been carried out by the Health Department, and the premises revisited and advice given in the eradication of bedbugs.

Offensive Trades.

The principle type of offensive trade in this district is soap boiling, and no action was required to be taken, as these works are very satisfactory.

Workshops and Workplaces.

The number on the register was 52 and their condition on the whole was satisfactory.

The number of factories inspected  
with mechanical power..... 8

The number of factories inspected  
without mechanical power..... 1

The number of defects found on these premises were:-

Insufficient sanitary conveniences...3

Other offences.....15

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946

Number of houses erected during the year:-

- |       |   |     |
|-------|---|-----|
| (a)   | Total including numbers given separately under (b).....   | Nil |
| (i)   | By the Local Authority.....                               | Nil |
| (ii)  | By other Local Authorities.....                           | Nil |
| (iii) | By other bodies or persons.....                           | Nil |
| (b)   | With State assistance under the Housing Act:-             |     |
| (i)   | By the Local Authority (included under (a)(i) above)..... | Nil |
| (ii)  | By other bodies (included under (a)(iii) above).....      | Nil |

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

- |     |     |  |      |
|-----|-----|--|------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....   | 32   |
|     | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose.....  | 80   |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... | Nil  |
|     | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose.....  | Nil  |
| (3) |     | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....                                  | Nil. |

- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....17

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....27

Action under statutory powers during the year:-

- (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 9

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners..... 3

(b) By local authority in default of owners..... Nil

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Numbers of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners..... 2

(b) By local authority in default of owners..... -

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.. -

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... -

Housing Act 1936. Part IV Overcrowding:-

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... -

(2) Number of families dwelling therein.... -

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein..... -

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 2

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 2

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases..... 13

Housing Conditions.

The general observations as to housing conditions are as follows:-

The majority of houses are stone-built and of the working-class type.

Two cases of overcrowding, consisting of more than one family in each house were adequately housed, by the requisitioning of suitable premises.

Difficulty has again been experienced in carrying out necessary housing repairs due to the shortage of materials.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The following foodstuffs were examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Fish.....70 lbs.

Baking Powder..... 3 lbs.

Canned Fish..... 5 lbs.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, inspections were made.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 and 1938

Number of dealers licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the Local Authority during 1946, in respect of:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk:-

(i)	Bottling.....	None
(ii)	Distribution.....	2

"Accredited" Milk:-

(i)	Bottling.....	None
(ii)	Distribution.....	None

Number of licences issued in respect of  
"Pasteurised" Milk:-

Pasteurising Plant.....	None
Retail Distributors.....	10

Farms.

Number of Dairy Farms.....	9
Approximate number of cows in district.....	125
Number of cow-keepers (including dairy farms).....	9
Number on Register.....	9
Number of inspections during the year.....	16
Number of dairymen (other than cow-keepers) or milk purveyors.....	35



Infectious Diseases.

4 houses were disinfected during the year after infectious diseases.

8 books were fumigated from the library prior to re-circulation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.H. BRIDGE,

Sanitary Inspector.

